

when the time came and of unmasking the Federal positions by drawing their fire.

Shortly after noon Madero rode out to his men and made an effort to stop the fighting. He succeeded to some small extent, but it was very soon renewed, and the insurgents soon took the first line of Federal trenches. About this time the explosion of a box of ammunition in the Federal lines is said to have killed and injured many men. The explosion was distinctly heard at El Paso.

At 1 o'clock Madero and Navarro by an interchange of messages reached an agreement to cease firing and enter into an armistice. Messengers with white flags went out to call off the combatants on both sides. At 2 o'clock, however, it was apparent that those pacific moves were ineffectual. It is reported that the messenger en route from the insurgent camp was shot off his horse by his own comrades.

The insurgents thereupon made a headlong dash for the town in the direction of the jail. They believed that the men deliberating the battle might not be stopped. In the meantime the Federal had made a sortie from the Bull Ring. The insurgents checked their advance and charged the Bull Ring in their turn, but didn't get in.

The Federal throughout the fighting used artillery on the insurgents. One shell blew a whole bunch of rebels into eternity, destroying an adobe house from which they had been firing. In the early part of the day the insurgents did not attempt to use their cannon. In fact the main rebel army did not take part in the combat, being held back by Madero who adhered to his declaration that he was satisfied with the Diaz manifesto and wanted the war to end.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the rebel leader experienced a change of heart. It is believed that he found his army was getting away from him. Orozco and the other captains had put it up to him either to exercise command or resign it, and their idea of exercising it was going ahead and taking Juarez. Madero himself explained that he had received new information to the effect that the Diaz pledge had been misinterpreted and that it really meant nothing. There was therefore nothing left for him to do but to attack.

Whatever the cause of the change, the result was that in a few minutes the whole army began to move on Juarez, led by Orozco. Wild cheering filled the air and the shouts of the advancing troops could be heard on this side of the Rio Grande. The rebel cohorts dragged to the front as they advanced their two home made field pieces.

At 4:20 P. M. Madero wavered again. He declared that he had heard that the Federal in Juarez had ceased fighting and therefore he would call off the attack. Nobody paid any attention to him and the rebels marched right ahead into the outskirts of the besieged city.

At 5 o'clock 600 insurgents held the Mexican end of both international bridges and 800 had taken the first houses in the west end of Juarez. The Federal were not firing in reply. Gen. Navarro, commanding in Juarez, telephoned Mayor Kelly that he would not fire again into El Paso, even if the rebels attacked. It seemed certain at this period that if Madero could not control his men they would take Juarez and that Navarro would allow them to do so and protect El Paso.

At ten minutes after 6 300 insurgents moved up into Juarez and up Juarez avenue from one of the international bridges. The Federal began to fall back into the Custom House, from which they could command the avenue in which the rebels were approaching. The rebels were then in the city proper.

The fighting inside the town of Juarez was lively and at least 200 shots a minute were being fired. Two long lines of insurgents, part of the main command, simultaneously began to approach from the direction of the international bridge. Juarez artillery opened fire on these columns and began shelling the mountains and draws in the direction of the approaching insurgents.

Explosive projectiles were used. The cannonading shook El Paso. Every building in town had the roof covered with spectators and long distance telephone messages were being received from out of town people asking as to the prospects of a continuation of the fight, so that excursionists might come in.

At 7:30 Madero began moving with his staff from his headquarters there, into the north of Juarez and declared that he would stop the fighting, that it was not a general attack. He said there were not over fifty men in the fight.

At least 300 were counted going into the town at 5 o'clock, however. At dusk the insurgents advancing from the main insurgent camp had evidently halted, but whether on an order from Madero or because of the Federal fire of shell and shrapnel from the big guns was not known.

Two American men were shot on the American side of the river near the United States immigration station about 7 o'clock. Both died before they reached the police station. One man was said by bystanders to be John Camp. The other had a paper in his pocket bearing the name R. H. Ferguson. Troop F, Third Cavalry, San Francisco. This was the only means of identification. Camp had \$50 cash in his pocket and a \$50 Confederate bill.

F. Cassidy, an American in the rebel ranks, got into the rebel headquarters at night at 7:30 and said he was with a command in Avenida Juarez at 4 o'clock when a bunch of Federal came out with a white flag and then turned a machine gun into their ranks. He says there were seventy rebels in the command. Cassidy is from San Joseph, Mo.

Ernest Franco, a rebel from Mexico city, came over the river at 7:30 with a scalp wound above the right eye. He said many Federal and insurgents had been killed.

K. E. Linderfelt, a former United States Army sergeant, led the American insurgents in the attack on Juarez. He led them into the Bull Ring, where they captured two Mexican flags, but were repulsed later.

All the doctors left Juarez when the attack got close to night and there is nobody there to attend to the wounded. Several insurgents have made efforts to get across to this side of the river on the plea of getting doctors, but have been turned back by the United States officials, who declare that it would be a violation of the neutrality law to let them in.

Ernesto Franco of Mexico city was shot and slightly wounded in the head on the Mexican side of the river, but was not allowed to cross into the United States. The American soldiers turned him back shortly after 7 o'clock to night. They are allowing no wounded to be brought to this side.

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report to Capt. Olin, United States army, in command of a part of the border guard, declared that one shrapnel which exploded over a band of rebels near "Peace Grove," where the peace conferences were held, killed at least a dozen of them. This happened about 6 o'clock.

#### WASHINGTON DISAPPOINTED.

No Peace Factor in Diaz Manifesto—Madero's Tactical Blunder.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Officers of the United States Government were disappointed to-day when they learned the details of President Diaz's promise to resign. When the brief bulletin of his intention to give up office were received here the Government authorities were confident that his voluntary retirement would tend to clear up the situation. When it was learned to-day, however, from the more complete accounts of the Diaz manifesto that the President's resignation was not only conditional upon the reestablishment of peace but was also to be submitted only when Diaz himself was satisfied that permanent peace prevailed, the United States officials became less optimistic.

Under such conditions, it was said, President Diaz's intention to resign amounts to nothing more than an indefinite promise made apparently for the purpose of throwing the responsibility for a continuance of the revolution upon the insurgents. The insurgent representatives here at first believed that Diaz was sincere in his reported intention to resign, but when more complete details reached Washington they came to the conclusion that his announcement would have little if any effect upon the situation.

The Mexican Government insists that the resignation of Diaz was not a concession to the demands of the insurgents. In fact they contend that the demand of the revolutionists for the simultaneous resignation of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral was flatly refused. Here is the official version of the resignation, telegraphed by Minister of Foreign Affairs de la Barra to Señor Manuel M. De Zamacoia, the Mexican Ambassador here.

To-night or to-morrow a declaration of Gen. Diaz will be published in which he addresses the nation, explaining the actual political conditions of the country and the efforts made by the Government to restore peace. The President states therein the reasons which prompted him to refuse the demand of the insurgents to resign conjointly with the Vice-President. These reasons are based on considerations having to do with the welfare of the nation and the dignity of the Government. Gen. Diaz further affirms his will to retire from power as soon as he is conscientiously convinced that there is no fear of the country being plunged into anarchy by this act. He finishes by making an earnest appeal to the whole nation to help toward the restoration of peace. This manifesto is inspired by the highest sentiments of patriotism and sincerity.

The fact that an attack on Juarez was precipitated by the insurgents after Gen. Madero had announced his intention of withdrawing from the border to march on Mexico city is accepted here as an indication of lax discipline if not absolute disobedience of Madero's orders. The announcement of his purpose of withdrawing from the border and marching on Mexico city was regarded as one of the most important strategic moves that he could make. It would if carried out remove the scene of hostilities from the border and prevent international complications with the United States due to firing across the international line.

From a military point of view it is thought by army experts here a march upon Mexico would have considerably strengthened his position. Madero would march his army through country which is already affected favorably toward the revolution and he would run no risk of meeting a strong force of Federal until his arrival at Mexico city. In addition he would gain many recruits. The distance from Juarez to Mexico city, however, is about 1,200 miles and would be a difficult march.

Upon his arrival in the vicinity of Mexico city Madero would be in a commanding position. He could join forces with insurgent armies from other parts of Mexico and would be able to besiege the capital with a fair chance of forcing the Government to surrender. An attack on the capital would be difficult because of the fact that it is on high ground and could be defended by a small force armed with field artillery, but it could be invested, the military experts say, and could be starved into surrender.

The firing on Juarez has led to considerable doubt as to whether Madero is in real control of the revolutionary forces. If he is not the retirement of Diaz might, it is pointed out, lead to worse confusion and disorder than now prevails.

President Taft himself expressed to callers at the White House to-day a strong hope that the pronouncement of President Diaz would clarify the situation in that country, but it was evident that this hope was not entertained by other Government officials, even those close in the confidence of the President.

The White House received no official confirmation of Diaz's announcement beyond the statement sent by Minister de la Barra to the Mexican Ambassador.

here. Other than this the White House was entirely without communications from Mexico to-day. As bulletins have heretofore been received frequently it is feared that there is some difficulty in the transmission of messages.

**THREE MORE BATTLES RAGE.**  
Hot Work at Saltillo and Torreon in the East and Tia Juana Far West.

SAN ANTONIO, May 8.—By long distance telephone word has been received from an officer of the United States army at Laredo that battles between the Federal and insurgents are raging at both Saltillo and Torreon in the southern part of the State of Coahuila. The report came to the office at Laredo in a brief telegram from Saltillo.

The telegram says that the attacks on the two towns began early this afternoon almost at the same hour as the attack on Madero's army upon Juarez. One Federal officer at Laredo said he had been killed in Saltillo up to 6 o'clock, the hour of the sending of the message.

Over the single wire still left open to Torreon report had come to Saltillo that twenty Federal dead had been counted two hours after the fight began. There was no way, the sender of the telegram in Saltillo said, of knowing what the insurgent loss, if any, had been in either city.

At Torreon there is a considerable number of Federal troops and the town has been further protected by the stringing of barbed wire entanglements across all the approaches. Saltillo has only a small number of soldiers to guard it and it has been conceded that the large force of rebels that has been drawing in upon the town for a week past could take it without much difficulty.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 8.—Federal and rebels are fighting at Tia Juana. The battle began at 12:30 this afternoon, after a stormy night. Five miles from Tia Juana several hours earlier. The defense of the place has been stubborn, but the insurgents have steadily gained ground and the speedy capture of the place seems certain.

There are only 100 Federal soldiers defending the town. They are strongly entrenched however. San Woods is in command of the insurgents and has 250 men. The casualties have not been heavy so far, as the insurgents are advancing slowly and the Federal are well protected against the bullets whizzing into the town. All non-combatants have crossed the line and are on California soil.

Forty Federal soldiers were killed in the fighting. The rebels are now in the town. They exchanged shots and 100 rebels who were concealed in the fighting. The rebels followed slowly, apparently fearing an ambush or surprise of some sort. Hundreds of San Diegoans hurried to the line, a mile south of San Diego, to see the fighting. Troops have been stationed along the border and no one is permitted to cross from California.

#### TICKING OFF BATTLE NEWS.

Telescope and Telegraph Stir Up Southern Texas With Hot Bullets.

SAN ANTONIO, May 8.—A man perched high in the cupola of the Southern Pacific Railroad station at El Paso was announcing the fight across the river for all of southern Texas late this afternoon. He had a pair of field glasses and what he saw through the glasses he yelled down to the ground below and thence his messages were relayed to the railroad telegraph.

The first intimation that the telegraphers at the dispatcher's office of the Southern Pacific here had of anything untoward on the line was shortly before 3 o'clock, when a call came from El Paso. "Hell popping here," came the tick, tick of the code when a dispatcher here had thrown on the switch. "Keep on the wire if you can and you'll hear the news."

Instantly the word spread through the Southern Pacific station that there was a fight at Juarez and within five minutes the dispatcher's office was crowded with traffic clerks, yardmen and everybody who could spare a minute from his work.

Del Rio and Sanderson and a half dozen little towns along the road had caught the hum of events and out in to listen before the bullets began to be dashed. "Man up in the tower with field glasses," came the word from El Paso. "He can see the fighting only half a mile away. He is yelling down to us what he is doing."

"Insurgents are crawling down the river and are flanking Federal trenches," was the message that came in a few minutes later.

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#### RAIN OF BULLETS IN EL PASO

MAN KILLED; MANY WOUNDED; BUILDINGS PEPPERED.

Formal Protest to Navarro, the Diaz Commander, and Madero Unheeded—Dead Man a Mexican—Women in Danger—Federalists Chiefly Responsible.

EL PASO, May 8.—Gen. Juan Navarro, the commander in chief in Juarez, sent a message this morning to the American Consul in Juarez, long before the day's fight was under way, protesting against "firing on Mexican Federal troops from the American side of the border." It was not previously known that any shooting had been done from this side and it isn't known now. Opinions vary as to whether the General was bluffing or whether his soldiers had mistaken the quarter from which the earliest insurgent fire emanated. The Consul replied that if any one on this side was detected taking pot shots across the river he would be promptly hanged in jail.

Col. E. Z. Steever, who commands the American forces hereabout, sent a note of protest in his turn to Gen. Navarro about 3 o'clock this afternoon. He protested both formally and emphatically against the deadly rain which had been falling all over El Paso from the Mexican side. He gave notice that all the bullets that fell in El Paso were undoubtedly from Federal rifles. The positions of the insurgents were such that bullets fired by them could not possibly come across the river. Col. Steever, however, to be quite impartial, filed a similar protest with Madero.

Ex-Chief of Detectives Billy Smith, who is a British subject, took the note to Gen. Navarro, carrying with him an American flag and a white flag of truce. Having delivered the massive he went on to Madero, who declared that he was willing to renew the armistice and start a new discussion of peace terms.

El Paso was actually under fire from before noon until long after midnight. Bullets struck the Union station, box cars in the railroad yards the Santa Fe station and in fact almost all buildings along the riverfront, many of the objects struck being covered with shrapnel.

John C. Cheesman, a clerk at the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio freight depot, who was standing near the Western Coal Company's warehouse was shot in the leg. He was taken to the local hospital in the police patrol wagon. Young Cheesman is the son of Alfred H. Cheesman, formerly general agent in El Paso for the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Southern Pacific. The father now resides in Shreveport. The bullet passed through his leg, whistling close to some women who were passing and went into the side of the window of the Vermorel coal company's office. A bullet fell in front of 408 El Paso street about 2:30.

About 3 o'clock bullets struck W. E. Sharp's house at 505 Upton avenue, and also hit the sidewalk in front of J. C. Wilmarth's house, at 600 Upton avenue. Bullets also fell in a yard on Prospect avenue near Upton.

Mrs. Joseph Morehead, living at 410 West San Antonio street, while out in her yard in the afternoon was shot in the wrist and in the body by the same bullet. She is seriously wounded.

About the same evening Edmund Heaton was wounded close to the Union station. He was taken to Providence Hospital. His wound was in the right leg. He is a Nebraskan.

A stray bullet also struck the post office building in the heart of El Paso and tore out a chunk of the brick.

Luis Hernandez, while standing on the railroad track opposite the Santa Fe station, was shot in the right arm. It is supposed to have been a Federal bullet. He was taken to the insurgent hospital.

At 6 o'clock a bullet struck the home of C. G. Hawmon, 501 Upton avenue and knocked off a piece of cornice about four inches square.

About the same hour a bullet landed in the yard of O. J. Allen at 807 Roosevelt avenue and broke a brick about six inches from where he was standing. Another bullet hit the home of James Munsey at 805 Roosevelt avenue. All these residences are at least two miles from where the firing was in progress.

One bullet from the zone of trouble went through two sign boards near the United States immigration station, whistled over the heads of Lieut. Turner, W. E. Griffiths of the immigration service and George Kise and imbedded itself in another signboard.

Several bullets hit the United States immigration station. These evidently came from the insurgent rifles.

Just before noon a mauler bullet of steel fell in front of Philip Bohn's store, 504 El Paso street. A boy picked it up and it burned his fingers. Vilas Public School was dismissed at 11 o'clock because Supt. Crozier feared for the safety of the children. The school was not hit by any bullet.

Antonio Garcia, a Mexican, was struck in the head by one of the vagrant bullets, and the same bullet struck a Mexican woman in the wrist, but only broke the skin. Garcia was on Canal street when struck. Physicians were summoned, but Garcia died.

A bullet struck the residence of Mrs. M. Grandmougin at 511 Myrtle avenue and narrowly missed hitting Mrs. F. P. Blair, who was sitting on the porch with her husband. It cut a 30-cent Greizinger's bullet hit, it struck the back and dropped at her feet. Some of the shattered brick struck her in the face.

A mauler bullet fell in the yard of 1009 Missouri street, just across from the Biaz Fuel Company. The bullet is steel clad and about an inch long, evidently from a Federal rifle. At 2:30 a bullet broke a transom high up in the Union Station and several hit the El Paso and Southwestern commissary.

A bullet broke a plate glass window in Honck & Dieter's store on San Francisco street. Another whistled past William Kine, a one legged man, as he passed the International Stables and struck against the wall of the stable.

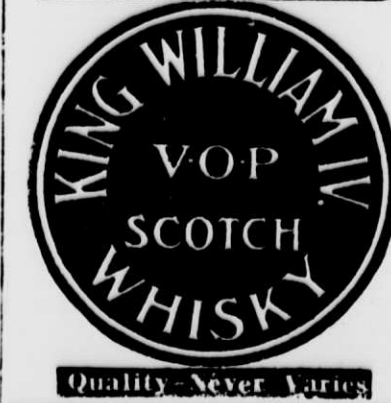
Shortly after 12 o'clock a Mexican attempted to swim the Rio Grande from Texas side at a point opposite the Santa Fe station. He was shot by an American soldier sentry on this side of the river. When the man came out on the Texas side of the stream blood could be seen dripping from his body.

From insurgent leaders it is learned that Lieut. Gen. B. J. Vilpon, late of the Mexican army in the war with Great Britain, will join Madero's staff as military adviser. It is understood that the General has signified his willingness to join the insurgent forces at once.

Chinese Fight for Right to Come Here.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, May 8.—Beun Juon, Japanese Ambassador to Peking, reports that there is a strong feeling of opposition to the application for a revision of the regulations prohibiting the emigration of Chinese to America.

#### Very Oldest Provable



#### REYES A REACTIONARY.

Mexicans in Paris Think He'll Be the Successor to Diaz.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, May 8.—Mexicans resident here are firm in the belief that Gen. Bernardo Reyes will be the next President of Mexico. One of the most prominent of the number said to-day that the members of the clerical party in Mexico, who was most prominent before the advent of Diaz to power, are quiescent now, knowing that Diaz is a Freemason and ready at any time to grapple with clerical interference. The advent of Reyes will change the attitude of the clericals, who will throw in their lot with him.

His first move, they say, will be to surround himself with priests and Indians, form a strong military cabinet and remove De la Barra from office. Reyes will then declare Mexico ready to free itself from foreign interference.

Paris financiers pointed out to-day that the retirement of Limantour from office would be a heavy blow to Mexican national finance.

#### RAISUL FORESEEN MASSACRE.

But Germans Insist the Peril of Fez Is Exaggerated by France.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.  
TANGIER, Morocco, May 8.—The rebels attacked Fez fiercely on May 5 but were repulsed with the loss of a hundred killed besides a large number of wounded.

Raisul is quoted as saying that the Christians in the city are not safe in the event of its capture. He adds that anything may happen.

PARIS, May 8.—It is reported that official advice from Fez, under date of May 1, to the German Government deny that there is any scarcity of food there or that the city is in danger of capture. This taken in connection with the suggestion by the Imperial Consul at Fez that the reports of the French Consul at Fez were made as an excuse for an advance of the French military forces finds some credence here.

M. Jaures says editorially in the *Humanite* that there probably has been an enormous exaggeration in the stories sent out concerning the situation. He adds:

"It is certain that everything has been done long ago by M. Regnault, Minister to Morocco, the financiers, the Generals and the Colonels to create anarchy and as a pretext for a campaign of conquest and rapine."

M. Jaures prophesies that the outcome will be a coalition of Germany and Spain to force France to buy the right to share in the exploitation of Morocco by abandoning her sphere of influence in the Orient and opening the French Bourse to German financiers.

BERLIN, May 8.—An official denial was issued this afternoon of the story that Germany had ordered warships to the coast of Morocco and that an explanatory note in regard to this action would be sent to Great Britain, France and Spain.

CEUTA, Morocco, May 8.—The Spanish garrison here, under command of Gen. Horchata, made a sortie at dawn on May 6 and occupied the passes of the Castillanos and Buxisias ranges. This movement was made necessary by the disorder which is prevalent among the natives in that vicinity.

The passes command the road to Tetuan. The occupation was decided upon in accordance with the terms of the Algiers convention.

#### LADY NAYLOR-LEYLAND'S BALL.

Former Cleveland Girl Hostess of a Brilliant Gathering.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, May 8.—Lady Naylor-Leyland, who before her marriage was Miss Jeanie Chamberlain of Cleveland, gave a ball to-night at which a number of royalties were present. Among them were Princess Christian and her daughters, and Prince Louis of Battenberg and his wife, who was a sister of King Edward VII.

There was also a brilliant array of diplomats from the various embassies as well as many titled persons in English life. Lord and Lady Decies, members of the Astor family and other Americans were among the guests.

#### SPAIN'S RELIGIOUS BILL.

All Church Rodies to Be Amenable Under the Common Law.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
MADRID, May 8.—The religious associations bill, which was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, makes them all amenable under the common law. They must all be publicly registered and submit their accounts periodically for inspection by the State. They will be permitted to hold only prescribed classes of property and foreigners must be naturalized before they will be allowed to form associations. Certain orders privileged under the concordat are exempted.

#### AERIAL DISASTER.

Live Wire Fires a Balloon and a Lieutenant Is Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
ZURICH, May 8.—The guide rope of a German balloon caught on a live wire here to-day and the entire fabric was quickly enveloped by a series of blinding electric flashes.

Lieut. Cherman fell a distance of 120 feet and was killed.

Then the balloon soared, redescended and was wrecked among some trees. The second occupant of the car was but slightly hurt.

#### H. C. Ives's Body Cremated.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, May 8.—The body of Halsey Cooley Ives, the art director of the City Museum of St. Louis, who died suddenly at a hotel here on Friday night, will be cremated at Golden's Green on Wednesday. The ashes will be sent to New York on the steamship *Mauretania*.

#### MAY OPEN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Sentiment Does Not Agree With Threat of Isolation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
TOKYO, May 8.—It is firmly believed here that the threatened isolation of Manchuria by the Japanese Government will not take place.

As evidence of the intentions of the Japanese it is pointed out that a loan to be distributed among four leading world powers is being widely discussed and seems to meet with such favor that it is likely to be carried out.

Another significant feature of the situation is that the followers of the late Prince Ito are advocating not only the abandonment of the policy of Gen. Terauchi, the Japanese Resident General at Seoul, but the throwing open of Manchuria to the trade of the world without restriction. It is learned that neither Katsura nor Komura is averse to such action, but the one great drawback is that the following is without effective leadership.

#### HAYTI REVOLUTION PLANNED.

Cuban General Added to the Cause and He Will Have Excellent Support.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 8.—It is announced here that the local Haytian revolutionary junta has won to its support a noted Cuban soldier of fortune who has promised the services of a number of his compatriots in inaugurating a revolt in Hayti. It is said also that a shipment of arms is already on the way to be consigned to Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte and Gen. Firmin, who will lead the new uprising.

A son of President Simon of Hayti is here watching the movements of the members of the junta and trying to purchase a vessel for the navy of his country.

#### HARVARD MAN IN COPENHAGEN.

Prof. Schofield Lectures on Chivalry and Talks With the Crown Prince.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
COPENHAGEN, May 8.—Prof. William Henry Schofield of Harvard delivered his first lecture at the University of Copenhagen this afternoon. The rector of the university introduced him to the Crown Prince, with whom he had an extended conversation in regard to university conditions in the United States and the question of general arbitration.

The hall of the university was crowded with a splendid audience. Besides the Crown Prince the Minister of Foreign Affairs and many prominent scientists were present. The subject of the lecture was "Chivalry in English Literature with Especial Reference to Chaucer's Conception of a Gentleman."

The lecturer was cordially greeted and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

#### COTTON MEN IN BARCELONA.

Regular System of Short Time Urged at Annual Congress of the Trade.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
BARCELONA, May 8.—The opening session of the international cotton congress was held here to-day. Sixteen countries were represented. President Calvet in calling the congress to order said speculation in cotton had been stimulated by the shortage of the American crop in recent years, but the effect of this speculation had been minimized by the efforts of the international organization.

C. W. Macara, president of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, in presenting his annual review said the speediest relief from the present shortage of cotton would come from India. There would be no continuity of satisfactory trade, he said, until means had been adopted to deal effectively with gamblers in the raw material. He advocated a regular system of short time.

#### MEXICO CITY IN THE DARK.

Still Believes